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The political and personal relations between myself and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) were than not the kindest. We stood in opposition at the preceding session on the great questions growing out of the conflict between the State I represented and the General Government, which could not pass away without leaving unfriendly feelings on both sides; but where duty is involved, I am not in the habit of permitting my personal relations to interfere. In my solicitude to avoid coming dangers, I sought an interview, thro' a common friend, in order to compare opinions as to the proper course to be pursued. We met, and conversed freely and fully, but parted without agreeing. I expressed to him my deep regret at our disagreement, and informed him that, although I could not agree with him, I would throw no embarrassment in his way, but should feel it to be my duty, when he made his motion to introduce a bill to renew the charter of the bank, to express my opinion at large on the state of the currency and the proper course to be pursued, which I accordingly did. On that memorable occasion I stood almost alone. One party supported the league of State banks, and the other the United States Bank, the charter of which the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) proposed to renew for six years. Nothing was left me but to place myself distinctly before the country on the ground I occupied, which I did fully and explicitly in the speech I delivered on the occasion. In justice to myself, I ought to have every word of it read on the present occasion. It would of itself be a full vindication of my course. I stated and enlarged on points to which I have already referred; and I referred to the resolution as proposed by the majority, but I forgot that what has since happened would follow, unless something official was done to prevent it. As a remedy, I proposed to the House of the United States a temporary suspension of the bill with strong grounds in order to turn the back the swelling tide of speculation. In this view, I proposed to prohibit the issue of money under the act of 1816, and after a motion, which I then carried, to suspend the bill for another twenty sessions, I proposed the issue of any bank that issued more than one-fifth of the bills that received the notes of any one bank, in order to make a new currency. I proposed the banks should be prohibited from the issue of small notes, and the effect would be that the influence of the latter would be



the community, would ultimately compel a change of policy. I proposed, that the charter, with these and other provisions that might be devised by a committee appointed for the purpose, should be renewed for twelve years, two years longer than the Bank of England had been, in order to give the country the experience and wisdom of that great and enlightened nation. All this I proposed, expressly on the ground of making the system, gradually and silently, till a total reconstruction could be effected, if experience should show that it could be carried to that extent. My object was doubly to get clear of the system, and to avoid the catastrophe which has befallen us, and which I then was so apprehending.

To prove all this, I again refer to the record. If it shall appear from it that my object was to dismember the Government gradually and continuously from the banking system, and with that view, and that only, I proposed to use the United States Bank for a short time, and that I explicitly expressed the same opinion, then as I now have almost every point connected with the system, I shall not only have vindicated my character from the charge of the Senator from Kentucky, but shall do more, much more, show that I did all an individual, standing alone as I did, could do to give the present nation, and, of course, I am free from all responsibility for what has since happened. I have shortened the extracts as far as was possible to do myself justice, and have left out much that ought, of right, to be read in my defense, rather than weary the Senate. I know how difficult it is to command attention to reading of documents; but I trust that those who desire to be a member of the body, whose character has been assailed without the least provocation, will form an exception. The extracts are numbered, and I will thank the Secretary to point at the end of each, unless otherwise desired.

The Secretary here read the following extract: "After a full survey of the whole subject, I am now, I can conjecture no danger, and to arrest its further increase but a bank, the agency of which, in some form or under some authority, is indispensable. The country has been brought in to the present diseased state of the currency by banks, and must be extricated by their agency. We must, in a word, use a bank to unshackle the banks, in the extent that may be necessary to restore a safe and stable currency—just as we apply plaster to a broken limb in order to restore vitality and circulation, or hold up a bone to the inflammation. All must see that it is impossible to suppress the banking system at once. It must continue for a time. Its gradual extinction, and the advantages of an extensive specie circulation, must make it part of their system to tolerate the banks for a longer or a shorter period. To suppress them at once would be to risk the possibility of a greater revolution—a greater change in the relative condition of the various classes of the community, than would the conquest of the country by a savage enemy. What, then, must be done? I answer, a new and safe system must gradually grow up under, and replace, the old; initiating, in this respect, the beautiful process which we sometimes see, of a wounded or diseased part in a living organic body, gradually superseded by the healing process of Nature."

After having so expressed myself, which clearly shows that my object was to use the bank for a time in such a manner as to break the connection with the system, without a shock to the country or currency, I then proceed to examine the question, whether this could be best accomplished by the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, or through a league of State banks. After considering that I had to say on the subject, in my deep misgivings I addressed the three parties in the Senate separately, urging each motive as I thought best calculated to act on them, and pressing them to join me in the measure suggested, in order to avert approaching danger. I began with my friends of the State Rights party and with the Administration. I have taken copious extracts from the address to the first, which will clearly prove how exactly my opinion then and now coincide on all questions connected with the banks. I now ask the Secretary to read the extract numbered two.

"Having now stated the measure necessary to apply the remedy, I am thus brought to the question—can the measure succeed? which brings up the inquiry of how far it may be expected to receive the support of the several parties which compose the Senate, and on which I shall next proceed to make a few remarks."

"First, then, can the State Rights party give it their support? that party of which I am proud of being a member, and for which I entertain so strong an attachment—the stronger because few among many. In proposing this question, I am not ignorant of their long standing constitutional objection to the bank, on the ground that this was intended to be, as it is usually expressed, a hard-money Government—a Government whose circulating medium was intended to consist of the precious metals, and for which object the power of coining money and regulating the value thereof was expressly conferred by the Constitution. I know how long and how sincerely this opinion has been entertained, and under how many difficulties it has been maintained. It is not my intention to attempt to change an opinion so firmly fixed, but I may be permitted to make a few observations, in order to present what appears to me to be a true question in reference to this constitutional point—in order that we may fully comprehend the circumstances under which we are placed in reference to it. With this view, I do not deem it necessary to inquire whether, in conferring the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, the Constitution intended to limit the power strictly to coining money and regulating its value, or whether it intended to confer a more general power over the currency; nor do I intend to inquire whether the word coin is limited simply to the metals, or may be extended to other substances, if, through a gradual change, they may become the medium of the general circulation of the world."

"The very receipt of bank notes on the part of the Government, in its duty, would, it is contended, make them money, so far as the Government may be concerned, and, by a necessary consequence, would make them, to a great extent, the currency of the country. I say nothing of the positive provisions in the Constitution which declare that all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States, which cannot be, unless that in which they are paid should also have, as nearly as practicable, a uniform value throughout the country. To effect this, where bank notes are received, the banking power is necessary and proper within the meaning of the Constitution; and consequently, if the Government has the right to receive bank notes in its dues, that power becomes constitutional. Here, then, said Mr. C., the real constitutional question: has the Government a right to receive bank notes or not? The question is not upon the mere power of interest; though, even in that view, there would be as great a constitutional objection to any act on the part of the Executive, or any other branch of the Government, which should issue any association of State bank notes into circulation, as the means of giving the uniformity and stability to the currency which the Constitution intends to confer. The very act of so associating or incorporating them into one, by whatever name called, or by whatever department performed, would be to fact and act of incorporation."

"But, said Mr. C., my object, as I have stated, is not to discuss the constitutional question, but to determine whether the bank be constitutional or not. It is, I repeat, to show where the difficulty lies—a difficulty which I have left from the time I first came into the public service. I found then, as now, the currency of the country consisting almost entirely of bank notes. I found the Government intimately connected with the system, receiving bank notes in its dues, and paying them away under its appropriation as cash. The felt was beyond my control; it existed long before my time, and without my agency; and I was compelled to act on the first as it existed, without deciding on the many questions which I have suggested, as connected with this subject, and on many of which I have never yet formed a definite opinion. No one can pay less regard to precedent than I do, acting here in my representative and deliberative character, on legal or constitutional questions; but I have felt from the beginning the full force of the distinction so sensibly taken by the Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Letcher] between doing and undoing an act, and undoing an act strongly illustrated in the case of the purchase of Louisiana. The constitutional effect of that act was doubtful by many at that time, and among others by its author himself; yet he would be considered a traitor, even when, coming into political life, at this late period, would now seriously take up the question of the constitutionality of the purchase, and, coming to the conclusion that it was unconstitutional, should propose to rescind the act, and reject from the Union two flourishing States, and a growing Territory."

I next ask the attention of the Senators, especially from the Northern States, while the Secretary reads the short address in the Opposition; that they may see how distinctly I foresaw what was coming, and how earnestly I was to avert the calamity that has fallen on the nation where I anticipated it would. I ask the Secretary to read the extract numbered three:

"I next address myself to the members of the Opposition, who principally represent the commercial and manufacturing portions of the country, where the banking system has been the farthest extended, and where a larger portion of the property exists in the shape of credit than in any other section; and to whom a sound and stable currency is most necessary, and the opposite most dangerous. You have no constitutional objection; to you it is a mere question of expediency; viewed in this light, can you vote for the proposed measure?—a measure designed to arrest the approach of events which I have demonstrated must, if not arrested, create convulsions and revolutions; and to correct a disease which must, if not corrected, subject the currency to continued agitations and fluctuations; and in order to give that permanence, stability, and uniformity which is so essential to your safety and prosperity. To effect this may require some disposition on the part of banking; some temporary sacrifice of interest; but if such should be the fact, it will be compensated in more than a hundred-fold proportion, by increased security and durable prosperity. If the system must advance in the present course without a check, and if explosion must follow, remember that where you stand will be the crater: should the system quake, under your feet the chasm will open that will engulf your institutions and your prosperity."

I regret to trespass on the patience of the Senate, but I wish, in justice to myself, to ask their attention to one more, which, though not immediately relating to the question under consideration, is not irrelevant to my vindication. I not only expressed my opinions freely in relation to the currency and the bank, in the speech from which these extracts have been read, but had the precaution to define my political position distinctly in reference to the political parties of the day, and the course I would pursue in relation to each. I then, as now, belong to the party to which it is my glory ever to have been attached exclusively; and, as now, explicitly, that I belonged to neither of the two parties, Opposition or Administration, then contending for superiority, which of itself ought to go far to repel the charge of the Senator from Kentucky, that I have gone over from one party to the other. The Secretary will read the last extract:

"I am the partisan, as I have said, of no class, nor, let me add, of any political party. I am neither of the Opposition nor of the Administration. If I act with the former in any instance, it is because I approve of their course on the particular occasion; and I shall always be happy to act with them when I do approve. If I oppose the Administration; if I desire to see power change hands, it is because I disapprove of the general course of those in authority; because they have departed from the principles on which they came into office; because, instead of using the immense power and patronage put in their hands to secure the liberty of the country and advance the public good, they have perverted them into party instruments for personal objects. But since has not been, nor will it be, a systematic opposition. Whatever measure of theirs I may deem right, I shall cheerfully support, and I shall oppose, then they have heretofore done."

Such, Senators, are my remembered sentiments in 1834. They are full and explicit on all the questions involved in the present issue, and prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that I have changed no opinion, abandoned no principle, nor deserted any party. I stand now on the ground I stood then, and, of course, if my relations to the two opposing parties are changed—if I now act with those that I then opposed, and oppose those with whom I then acted the change is not in me. I at least have stood still. In saying this, I assume none of changing. I leave others to explain their position, now and then, if they should deem explanation necessary. But, if I may be permitted to state my opinion, I would say that the change is rather in the question and the circumstances, than in the opinions or principles of either of the parties. The Opposition were then and now national bank men; and the Administration, in like manner, were anti-national bank and in favor of a league of State banks, while I preferred them, as now, the former to the latter, and a divorce from banks to either. When the experiment of the league failed, the Administration were reduced to the option between a national bank and a divorce. They choose the latter, and such, I have no reason to doubt, would have been their choice, had the option been the same four years ago. Nor have I any doubt, had the option been then between a league of banks, and divorce, the Opposition then, as now, would have been in favor of the league. As in myself, there has been no real change. As to myself, there has been no change. If I acted with the Opposition and opposed the Administration, then, it was because I was openly opposed to the removal of the deposits and the league of banks, as I now am; and if I now act with the latter and oppose the former, it is because I am now, as then, in favor of a divorce, and opposed to either a league of State banks or a national bank, except indeed as the means of affording a divorce gradually and safely. What, then, is my offence? What but refusing to abandon my first choice, the divorce from the banks, because the Administration has selected it, and of going with the Opposition for a national bank, to which I have been and am still opposed? That is all; and for this I am charged with going over—leaving one party and joining the other.

Had some guardian angel, Mr. President, who

pared in my ear at the time "he would have said to me; this question would not terminate here; four years hence it will be revived, under very different circumstances, when your principles and duty will compel you to act with those you now oppose, and oppose those with whom you now act, and when you will be charged with the desertion of principles." I could not have guarded myself more effectually than I have done. Yet, in the face of all this, the Senator has not only made the charge, but has said, in his place, that he heard, for the first time in his life, at the extra session, that I was opposed to a national bank! I could place the Senator in a dilemma from which there is no possibility of escape. I might say to him, you have either forgot or not what I said in 1834. If you have not, how can you justify yourself in making the charge you have? But if you have—if you have forgot what I so recently, and what from the magnitude of the question and the importance of the occasion, was so well calculated to impress itself on your memory, what possible value can be attached to your recollection or opinions, as to my course of more remote and less momentous occasions, on which you have undertaken to impeach my conduct? He may take his choice.

Having now established by the record, that I have changed no opinion, abandoned no principle, nor deserted any party, the charge of the Senator, with all the aspersions with which it is accompanied, it falls prostrate to the earth. Here I might leave the subject, and close my vindication. But I choose not. I shall follow the Senator up, step by step, in his unprovoked, and I may now add, groundless attack, with blows not less decisive and victorious.

The Senator next proceeded to state, that in a certain document (if he named it, I did not hear him) I assigned as the reason why I could not join in the attack on the Administration, that the benefits of the victory would not come to myself or my party, or, as he explained himself, because it would not pass myself and them in power. I presume he referred to a letter, in answer to an invitation to a public dinner offered me by my old and faithful friends and constituents of Edgefield, in approbation of my course at the late extra session.

[Mr. Clay. I do.] The pressure of domestic engagements would not permit me to accept their invitation, and in declining it, I deemed it due to them and myself to explain my course, in its political and party bearing, more fully than I had done in debate. They had a right to know my reasons, and I expressed myself with the frankness due to the long and unintermitted confidence that had ever existed between us.

Having made these explanatory remarks, I now proceed to meet the assertion of the Senator, and I again take issue on the fact. I assigned no such reason as the Senator attributes to me. I never dreamed nor thought of such a one; nor can any form of construction extort it from what I said. No; my object was not power or place, either for myself or party. It was far more noble and honest. It was to save ourselves and our principles from being absorbed and lost in a party more numerous and powerful but differing from us on almost every principle and question of policy.

When the suspension of specie payments took place in May last, (not unexpected to me,) I immediately turned my attention to the event earnestly, considering it as an event pregnant with great and lasting consequences. Reviewing the whole ground I saw nothing to change in the opinions and principles I had avowed in 1834, and I determined to carry them out, as far as circumstances and my ability would enable me. But I saw that my course must be influenced by the position which the two great contending parties might take in reference to the question. I did not deem that the Opposition would rally either on a national bank, or a combination of State banks, with Mr. Butler's at the head; but I was wholly uncertain what course the Administration would adopt, and remained so till the Message of the President was received and read by the Secretary at this table. When I saw he went for a divorce, I never hesitated a moment. Not only my opinions and principles long so sustained, and, as I have shown, fully expressed years ago, but the highest political motives left me no alternative. I perceived, at once, that the object, to accomplish which we had acted in concert with the Opposition, had ceased; because resurrections had come to an end for the present; and that the struggle with the Administration was no longer for power, but to save themselves. I did clearly see that if we should unite with the Opposition in their attack on the Administration, the victory over them in the position they occupied, would be a victory over us and our principles.

I required no urgency to see that such would be the result. It was as plain as day. The Administration had taken position, as I have shown, on the very ground I occupied in 1834, and which the whole State-rights party had taken at the same time in the other House, as its journals will prove. The Opposition under the banner of the bank, were moving against them for the very reason that they had taken the ground they did. Now, I ask, what would have been the result if we had joined in the attack? No one can see doubt that the victory over those in power would have been certain and decisive, and would the consequences have been the least doubtful. The first fruit would have been a national bank. The principles of the Opposition and the very object of the attack would have necessarily led to that. We would have been too feeble to resist, but would have been compelled by joining in the attack with its avowed object to go for one, while those who support the Administration would have been scattered in the winds. We should then have had a bank—that is clear; nor is it then certain, that in its train there would have followed all the consequences which have and ever will follow, when tried—high duties, overflowing revenues, extravagant expenditures, large surpluses, in a word, all those disastrous consequences which have well near destroyed our institutions, and involved the country in its present difficulties. The influence of the institution, the known principles and policy of the Opposition, and the other pretensions of the Administration party, and the absorption of ours, would have led to those results as certainly as we exist.

I now appeal, Senators, to your candor and justice, and ask, could I, having all these consequences before me, with my known opinions and that of the party to which I belong, and in which only I owe fidelity, have acted differently to what I did? Would, not any other course have justly exposed me to the charge of having abandoned my principles and party, with which I am accused so unjustly? No; would it not have been worse than fully—been madness in me, to have taken any other? And yet, the grounds which I have assumed in this exposition are the very reasons assigned in my letter, and which the Senator has perverted most unfairly and unjustly into the pitiful, personal and selfish reasons, which he has attributed to me. Confirmative of what I say, I again appeal to the record. The Secretary will read the paragraph marked in my Edgefield letter, to which, I presume, the Senator alluded.

"As soon as I saw this state of things, I clearly perceived that a very important question was presented for our determination, which we were compelled to decide forthwith—shall we continue our joint attack with the Nationals on those in power, in the new position which they have been compelled to occupy? It was clear, with my joint forces, we could utterly overthrow and demolish

them, but it was not less clear that the victory would have, not to us, but exclusively to the Nationals, and to their cause. They were the most numerous and powerful, and the point of attack on the position which the party to be overthrown had taken in relation to the bank would have greatly strengthened the National position, in the policy of the National party, and weakened, in the same degree, ours. They are, and ever have been, the decided advocates of a national bank, and are men in favor of one with a capital as ample or to be sufficient to control the State institutions, and to regulate the currency and exchange of the country. To join them, with their avowed object in the attack to overthrow those in power, on the ground they occupied against a bank, would of course, not only have placed the Government and country in their hands without opposition, but would have committed us, beyond the possibility of extrication, for a bank, and absorbed our party in the ranks of the National Republicans. The first fruits of the victory would have been an overthrown national bank, with an immense capital, not less than from fifty to a hundred millions, which would have controlled the currency and exchange, and with them the commerce and capital of the country in whatever portion the head of the institution might be placed. The next would be the indomitable enemy of the political opponents, whose principles and policy are so opposite to ours, and so dangerous to our institution, as well as oppressive to us."

I now ask, is there any thing in this extract which will warrant the construction that the Senator has attempted to force on it? Is it not manifest that the expression on which he fixes, that the victory would come, not to us, but exclusively to the benefit of the Opposition, alludes not to power or place, but to principle and policy? Can words be more plain? What then becomes of all the aspersions of the Senator, his reflections about selfishness and the want of patriotism, and his allusions and insinuations to give them force and effect? They fall to the ground without deserving a notice, with his groundless accusation.

But, is so premeditated and indiscriminate an attack, it could not be expected that my motives would entirely escape, and we accordingly find the Senator very charitably leaving it to me to disclose my motive for going over! I, who have changed no principle, and deserted no party; I who have stood still and maintained my ground against every difficulty, to be told that it is left to me to disclose my motive! The imputation stings to the earth with the groundless charge on which it rests. I stamp it with scorn in the dust. I pick up the dart, which fell harmless at my feet. I hurl it back. What the Senator charges on me unjustly, he has actually done. He went over on a memorable occasion, and did not leave it to me to disclose his motive.

The Senator next tells us that I have a character for stern fidelity, which he accompanied with remarks that I had forfeited it by my course on the present occasion. If he means by stern fidelity a devoted attachment to duty and principle, which nothing can overcome, the character is indeed a high one, and I trust, not entirely unmerited. I have, at least, the authority of the Senator himself for saying that it belonged to me before the present occasion, and it is of course incumbent on him to show that I have since forfeited it. He will find the task a Herculean one. It would be far more easy to show the opposite, that, instead of forfeiting, I have strengthened my title to the character; instead of abandoning any principles, I have firmly adhered to them, and that, too, under most appalling difficulties. If I were to select an instance in the whole course of my life on which, above all others, to rest my claim to the character which the Senator attributes to me, it would be this very one, which he has selected to prove that I have forfeited it. I acted with the full knowledge of the difficulties I had to encounter, and the responsibility I must incur. I saw a great and powerful party, probably the most powerful in the country, eagerly seizing on the catastrophe which lay before them, the currency, and the consequent embarrassments that followed, to displace them in power, against whom they had been long contending. I saw that, to stand between them and their object, I must necessarily incur their deep and lasting displeasure. I also saw that, to maintain the Administration in the position they had taken, to separate the Government from the banks, I would draw down on me, with the exception of some of the Southern banks, the whole weight of that extensive, concentrated, and powerful interest—the most powerful by far of any in the whole community; and then I would unite against me a combination of political and moneyed influences almost irresistible. Nor was this all. I could not but see that, however pure and disinterested my motives, and however consistent my course with all I had ever said or done, I would be exposed to the very charges and aspersions which I am now repelling. The ease with which they could be made, and the temptation to make them, I saw were too great to be resisted by the party morality of the day, so groundless as I have demonstrated them to be. But there was another consideration that I could not but foresee, far more painful to me than all others. I but too clearly saw that, in so sudden and complex a juncture, called on as I was to decide on my course instantly, as it were, on the field of battle, without consultation, or explaining my reasons, I would expose for a time many of my political friends and difficulties, and for whom I feel a brother's love. But I saw before me the path of duty, and, though rugged, and hedged on all sides with thorns and many other difficulties, I did not hesitate a moment to take it. After I had made up my mind as to my course, in a conversation with a friend about the responsibility I would assume, he remarked that my own State might desert me. I replied that it was not impossible; but the result has proved I underestimated the intelligence and patriotism of my virtuous and noble State. I ask for pardon for the distrust implied in my answer; but I ask with assurance it will be granted, on the grounds I shall put it—that in being prepared to sacrifice her confidence, as dear to me as light and life, rather than disobey, on this great question, the dictates of my judgment and conscience, I proved myself worthy of being her representative.

But, if the Senator, in attributing to me stern fidelity, meant, no devotion to principle, but to party, and especially the party of which he is so prominent a member, my answer is, that I never belonged to his party, nor owed it any fidelity; and of course, could furnish, in reference to it, no character for fidelity. It is true, we acted in concert against what we believe to be the usurpations of the Executive; and it is true, that, during the time, I saw much to esteem in those with whom I acted, and contracted friendly relations with many which I shall not be the first to forget. It is also true that a common party designation was applied to the Opposition in the aggregate, not, however, with my approbation; but it is no less true that it was universally known that it consisted of two distinct parties, dissimilar in principle and policy, except in relation to the object for which they have united: the National Republican party, and the portion of the State Rights party which has separated from the Administration, on the ground that it had departed from the true principle of the original party. That I belonged exclusively to that detached portion, and to neither the Opposition nor the Administration party, I prove by my explicit declaration, contained in one of the extracts, read from my speech on the currency

in 1834. That the party generally, and the branch which I represent, in part, stood chief from both the parties, may be concluded from the fact that the majority of the day, my State withheld her vote from both in the two successive Presidential elections, and neither then to know it on either the National from Kentucky, or the distinguished citizen who there but vote on a patriotic claim of Virginia, above all others, of her own politics, but who was not a candidate; and in the last she joined in the policy approached so much nearer to her than that of the party to which the Senator from Kentucky belongs. But, suppose the fact was otherwise, and that the two parties had blended to form one, and that I owed to the united party as much fidelity as I do to that which I actually belonged; even so, that supposition, of itself, of party fidelity could have secured no course on the present occasion. I am not among those who pay regard to party obligations, in the country. I show fidelity to party among the political virtues, but I assign to it a limited value. I consider it to matters of detail and arrangement, and to minor questions of policy. Beyond that, on all questions involving principles, or questions calculated to affect materially the permanent interest of the country, I look only to God and conscience.

And here, Mr. President, I avail myself of the opportunity to declare my present political position, so that there may be no mistake hereafter in relation to the old Republican State rights party of '98. To that, and that alone, I owe fidelity; and by that I shall stand through every difficulty, and in spite of every difficulty. Its creed is to be found in the Kentucky resolutions, and in the resolutions and report, and its policy is to maintain the action of this Government within the limits set limits compatible with the peace and security of these States, and the objects for which the Union was expressly formed. As to the party, I shall support all who support its principles, policy, and oppose all who oppose them. I have given, and shall continue to give, the Administration a hearty and sincere support on the great question now under discussion; because I regard it in strict conformity to our creed and policy, and shall do every thing in my power to maintain it under the great responsibility which they have assumed. But let me tell them, who are so interested in maintaining them, that they are not the dangers which threaten them, but that they are another question. This measure will not hold them, if they stand fast and adhere to their fidelity. But, if they wish to know when the danger is, let them look to the fiscal department of the Government. I said, years ago, that we were committing an error the reverse of the usual and dangerous one that was committed in 1834, and to which we owe great attention, and all we have since experienced. That, we were the revenue greatly, when the expenditures were about to be reduced by the discharge of the public debt; and now, we have doubled the disbursements, when the revenue is rapidly decreasing; so we, although probably not so fatal to the country, as before, if immediate and vigorous measures be adopted, far more so to them in power. The treasury will not, and ought not, to bear the enormous debt, beyond what may be necessary for the present embarrassment, and any attempt to increase the duties must and ought to prove a loss to those who may make it, so long as the expenditures may, by economy and accountability, be brought within the limits of the revenue.

But the Senator did not confine himself to my conduct and motives in reference to the present question. In his eagerness to weaken the cause I support, by destroying confidence in me, he made an indiscriminate attack on my intellectual faculties, which he characterized as metaphysical, eccentric, too much of genius, and too little common sense, and of course wanting sound and practical judgment.

Mr. President, according to my opinion, there is nothing of which those who are endowed with superior mental faculties ought to be more cautious than to reproach themselves with their deficiency in when Providence has been less liberal. The faculties of our mind are the immediate gift of our Creator, for which we are no further responsible than for their proper cultivation, according to our opportunities, and their proper application to control and regulate our actions. The thinking, I trust I shall be the last to assume superiority on my part, or reproach any one with inferiority on his; but those who do not regard the rule, when applied to others, cannot expect it to be observed when applied to themselves. The critic must expect to be criticized, and he who points out the faults of others, to have his own pointed out.

I cannot retort on the Senator the charge of being metaphysical. I cannot assume him of possessing the powers of analysis and generalization, those higher faculties of the mind (called metaphysical by those who do not possess them), which decompose and resolve into their elements the complex masses of ideas that exist in the world of mind, as chemistry does the bodies that surround us in the material world, and break out which those deep and hidden causes which are in constant action, and producing such mighty changes in the condition of society, would operate unseen and undetected. The absence of these higher qualities of the mind is conspicuous throughout the whole course of the Senator's public life. To this it may be traced that he prefers the specious to the solid, and the plausible to the true. To the same cause, combined with an ardent temperament, is owing that we ever find him mounted on some popular and favorite measure which he whips along, cheered by the shouts of the multitude, and never dismounts till he has rode it down. Thus, at one time, we find him mounted on the protective system, which he rode down; at another, on local improvement; and now he is mounted on a bank, which will surely share the same fate, unless those who are immediately interested shall stop him in his headlong career. It is the fault of his mind to select on a few prominent and striking advantages, and to pursue them eagerly without looking to consequences. Thus, in the case of the protective system, he was struck with the advantages of manufactures, and believing that high duties was the proper mode of protecting them, he pushed forward the system without seeing that he was



aching one portion of the country in the  
of the other; converting the war  
alienating the other; and finally divid-  
the community into two great hostile  
forces, which terminated in the overthrow  
the system itself. No, now, he looks on  
a uniform currency and a bank as the  
of securing it, without once reflect-  
how far the banking system has pro-  
and, and the difficulties that impede its  
other progress; that banking and politics  
running together to their mutual de-  
struction; and that the only possible mode  
serving his favorite system is to separate  
from the Government.

To the defects of understanding, which  
Senator attributes to me, I make no re-  
It is for others, and not to me, to de-  
termine the portion of understanding which  
has pleased the Author of my being to  
give me. It is, however, fortunate  
me, that the standard by which I shall  
be judged is not the false, prejudiced, and  
I have shown, unfounded opinion which  
Senator has expressed, but my acts—  
my faithful materials, neither free nor  
to form a just estimate of my mental  
I have now been more than  
sixty-six years continuously in the service  
this Government, in various stations, and  
I have taken part in almost all the great ques-  
tions which have agitated this country dur-  
ing the long and important period. Through-  
out the whole I have ever followed events,  
have taken my stand in advance, open-  
and freely avowing my opinions on all  
issues, and leaving it to time and expe-  
rience to condemn or approve my course.  
In acting, I have often and on great ques-  
tions separated from those with whom I  
usually acted; and if I am really an defe-  
ctor, I am a practical judgment as the  
Senator represents, the proof, if to be found  
where, must be found in such instances,  
where I have acted on my sole responsi-  
bility. Now, I ask, in which of the many  
instances is such a proof to be found? It  
is not my intention to call to the recollection  
of the Senate all such; but that you,  
Senators, may judge for yourselves, it is due  
justice to myself, that I should suggest a  
few of the most prominent, which at the  
time were regarded as the Senator now  
under the present; and then, as now, be-  
cause where duty involved, I would not sub-  
mit to party trammels.

Go back to the commencement of my  
life, the war between, as it was usually  
called, of 1812, when I first took my seat in  
either House, a young man, without expe-  
rience to guide me, and I shall select, as  
first instance, the Navy. At that time  
Administration and the party to which  
I was strongly attached, was decidedly op-  
posed to this important arm of service. It  
was considered anti-republican to support  
but acting with my then distinguished  
leader, Mr. Calhoun, who led the way, I  
did not hesitate to give it my hearty sup-  
port regardless of party ties. Does this in-  
stance sustain the charge of the Senator?  
The next I shall select is the restrictive  
tariff of that day; the embargo, the non-  
intercourse and non-interference acts. This,  
as was a party measure, which had been  
and warmly contested, and of course  
lines of party well drawn. Young and  
experienced as I was, I saw its defects,  
and resolutely opposed it, almost alone of  
party. The second or third speech I  
made, after I took my seat was in open de-  
fiance of the system; and I may refer  
to the grounds I then assumed, the truth of  
which have been confirmed by time and expe-  
rience with pride and confidence. This  
scarcely be selected by the Senator to  
be good his charge.

From other instances, and come to  
the Dallas bank of 1814-15. That, too,  
a party measure. Banking was then  
scarcely but little understood, and it  
seem astonishing at this time, that  
a project should ever have received  
countenance or support. It proposed  
to create a bank of \$50,000,000, to consist  
entirely of what was then called the  
stocks; that is, the public debt created  
carrying on the then war. It was pro-  
posed that the bank should not pay specie  
during the war, and for three years after  
termination, for carrying on which it  
was to lend the Government the funds. In  
the language the Government was to bor-  
row back its own credit from the bank, and  
to the institution six per cent. for its  
I had scarcely ever before seriously  
thought of banks or banking, but I clearly  
saw through the operation, and the danger  
to the Government and country, and regard-  
less of party ties or denunciations, I op-  
posed and defeated it in the manner I explain-  
ed at the extra session. I then subjected  
myself to the very charge which the Sen-  
ator now makes, but time has done me jus-  
tice, as it will in the present instance.

Passing the intervening instances, I come  
to my administration of the War De-  
partment, where I acted as my own judg-  
ment and responsibility. It is known to all  
of the Department, at the time, was per-  
fectly disorganized, with not much less than  
\$1,000,000 of outstanding and unsettled  
accounts, and the greatest confusion in every  
branch of service. Though without expe-  
rience, I prepared, shortly after I went in,  
a bill for its organization, and on its pas-  
sage I drew up the body of rules for carry-  
ing the act into execution; both of which  
have been substantially unchanged to this day,  
reducing the outstanding accounts to  
few millions, and introducing order and  
accountability in every branch of service,  
and bringing down the expenditure of the  
army from four to two and a half millions

annually, without subtracting a single cent  
from either officer or soldier; I left the  
Department in a condition that might well  
be compared to the best in any country. If  
I am deficient in the qualities which the  
Senator attributes to me, here is this mass  
of details and business it ought to be dis-  
covered. Will he look to this to make  
good his charge?

From the War Department I was trans-  
ferred to the Chair which you now occupy.  
How I acquitted myself in the discharge of  
its duties, I leave it to the body to decide,  
without adding a word. The station, from  
its nature, gave me a good opportunity to  
study the genius of the prominent measures  
of the day, called then the American sys-  
tem, of which I profited. I soon perceived  
where its errors lay, and how it would op-  
erate. I clearly saw its depopulating effects  
in one section, and corrupting influence in  
the other; and when I saw that it could not  
be arrested here, I fell back on my own  
State, and a blow was given to a system,  
destined to destroy our institutions, if not  
overthrown, which brought it to the ground.  
This brings me down to the present times,  
and where passions and prejudices are yet  
too strong to make an appeal, with any  
prospect of a fair and impartial verdict. I  
then transfer this, and all my subsequent  
acts, including the present, to the tribunal  
of posterity, with a perfect confidence that  
nothing will be found, in what I have said  
or done, to impeach my integrity or un-  
derstanding.

I have now, Senators, replied to the at-  
tacks on me. I have settled the account  
and cancelled the debt between me and my  
accuser. I have not sought this controversy,  
nor have I shunned it when forced upon  
me. I have acted on the defensive, and if  
it is to continue, which rests with the Sen-  
ator, I shall throughout continue so to act.  
I know too well the advantage of my posi-  
tion to surrender it. The Senator com-  
menced the controversy, and it is but right  
that he should be responsible for the direc-  
tion it shall hereafter take. Be his deter-  
mination what it may, I stand prepared to  
meet him.



## Charlotte:

Friday, April 20, 1838.

**Mr. Calhoun's Speech.**—We lay be-  
fore our readers to-day the whole of Mr.  
Calhoun's speech in reply to Mr. Clay, to  
the exclusion of much other interesting mat-  
ter. We consider the speech an able one  
and well worthy a perusal. The Richmond  
Whig says of this speech, "it is due to can-  
dour and truth to say, that we think he has  
established the consistency of his course on  
the currency question in 1834 and 1838.  
But, on most other points brought to bear  
upon him by Mr. Clay, he signally failed in  
his defence." We beg the indulgence of  
our friends for two weeks longer, when we  
shall bring this debate to an end; and we  
promise we will not inflict on them such  
long speeches for some time.

**Steam Feather Renovator.**—We have  
only room to call the attention of our friends  
in Cabarrus county, to M. W. Curry and  
C. Wilson's advertisement in another col-  
umn. In recommendation of this Machine  
we can say, that very few in this town, who  
have seen it in operation, but approve of it.

**Important Military Intelligence.**—  
We learn from the Nat. Intel. that the Pres-  
ident, by and with the advice and consent  
of the Senate, has conferred the *Brevet* of  
Brigadier-General on the gallant Col. Taylor,  
of the First Regiment of Infantry, for his  
meritorious conduct in the last action  
with the Florida Indians. We learn from  
the same source, that Gen. Jesup having  
reported to Headquarters, that the opera-  
tions in Florida will have terminated by the  
1st of May, and that part of the troops will  
be disposable, the commander-in-chief has  
ordered part of the troops in Florida to the  
Cherokee country: the command of the re-  
mainder of the troops has been assigned to  
Gen. Taylor vice Gen. Jesup recalled.—  
We learn also that Gen. Scott has been or-  
dered to take the command of the troops in  
the Cherokee country.

**The bill to prohibit the giving and  
accepting challenges to duels in the District  
of Columbia, and for the punishment there-  
of, has passed the U. S. Senate, by a vote  
of 34 to 1. In the debate on this bill, it  
was said to be designed for the protection  
of members of Congress. The good-hu-  
mored Felix Grundy observed, (says the  
Richmond Whig,) that he then had very  
little interest in the bill, as the good people  
of Tennessee had decreed him an early re-  
fractory to the shades of private life. The  
Rev. Dr. Niles, who had just received news  
from the Connecticut elections, also remark-  
ed, that he too, like his worthy friend from  
Tennessee, felt very little personal interest  
in the bill, as his days were numbered. He  
saw the handwriting on the wall, and he  
resigned himself to his fate.**

Major General Gaines arrived at New  
Orleans on the 13th ult. from St. Louis.

**Connecticut Election.**—Complete re-  
turns from this State exhibit the following  
result of the votes for Governor, as contrasted  
with the election for the same office in 1835:

	1835.	1837.
Ellsworth (Whig)	25,808	21,808
Beers (Loco)	10,960	23,808
Phelps (Conserv)	1,331	no candidate.

Van Buren majority in 1837, 3,207  
Whig majority over Beers, in 1835, 5,848

**Whig Gain.**—8,145  
Whig majority over both opponents, 4,517  
But this is not all. In 1837, the State  
Senate stood thus: 7 Whigs and 14 Vanites.  
In 1835, 19 Whigs and 3 Vanites! In the other  
branch of the Legislature, in 1837, there were  
88 Whigs and 121 Vanites; in 1835, there were  
11 Vanites, or about 190 to 50! The New  
York victory scarcely surpassed that of  
Connecticut—which is more important, as  
it will ensure the ejection from the U. S.  
Senate, after the 4th of March next, of Dr.  
Niles, one of the most inveterate Loco Fro-  
cos. Will not Mr. Van Buren open his  
eyes?—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Madisonian says that the whole de-  
legation in the House of Representatives in  
Congress, consider themselves as instructed  
by this result to vote against the Sub Treas-  
ury scheme, in any and every shape, and  
will do so. The racket of the people is be-  
coming terrible: The experimenters are be-  
ginning to come to their senses and are  
seeking refuge in flight. But whether they  
will at once go forward and apply the proper  
measures to restore confidence and a sound  
currency, or will still shuffle and temporize  
in order to gloss over the heinousness of  
their political sins, is a matter of some  
doubt.

**Maine.**—In the Lincoln District, Ed-  
ward Robinson, the Whig candidate, is se-  
lected a Representative to Congress to sup-  
ply the vacancy occasioned by the death of  
Mr. Cilley. He received 4,113 votes; and  
Mr. McCrate (the Administration candidate)  
received 3,450. The correspondent of the  
Nat. Intel. says, "I looked upon this elec-  
tion with a great deal of interest, not only  
for the gain of a member of Congress, but  
for an expression of opinion from a district  
where 'the martyrdom of Mr. Cilley,' in  
pamphlet form, had been profusely franked  
by members of Congress."

**Southern Commercial Convention.**—This  
Convention, called for the purpose of adopt-  
ing measures to establish a direct import  
and export trade between the Southern  
States and Europe, met at Augusta, Geo.  
on the 24, and adjourned on the 4th inst.  
Col. Thomas Butler King, of Glynn county,  
was chosen President. The following gen-  
tlemen were in attendance from this State,  
viz: James Owen, R. W. Brown, Cyrus C.  
Stowe and John Mac Rae, of Wilmington;  
and Edward W. Wilkings and Edward J.  
Hale, of Fayetteville. We shall give a fur-  
ther notice of the proceedings in our next.

**The Duel.**—It is stated that the select  
committee, appointed by the House to in-  
quire into the causes and circumstances  
which led to the death of the late Jonathan  
Cilley, will report in a few days. No im-  
portant facts, not already known, have been  
developed; but the general tendency of the  
testimony has been to confirm the state-  
ments as published by the seconds. The  
most remarkable point of disagreement, in  
the number of shots which were fired,  
two of Mr. Cilley's party stating that there  
were four, while all the others present, (in-  
cluding the hack drivers,) state there were  
three.—*Ral. Reg.*

**Burton and Fulewider's Works.**—We  
learn that the immense water power at the  
falls of the South Catawba, owned by Rob-  
ert H. Burton Esq. and Col. Henry Fulewider  
has been provisionally sold at the  
seat figure of \$110,000. The Gentleman  
who has contracted for the property has  
returned to England for the purpose of final-  
ly completing the bargain. Although in  
the hands of the present energetic proprie-  
tors, it is perhaps as good a business as any  
a going, yet with a proper infusion of En-  
glish skill and capital into the iron business  
of Lincoln, we may expect to witness a new  
era in that department of industry. We  
learn that the proposed Purchaser declares  
that the great natural facilities of this situ-  
ation, will enable his company to compete  
on advantageous terms with the largest Eu-  
ropean establishments. He thinks that the  
excellence of the ore and the cheapness of  
water power and provisions, will amply  
make up for the difference in the price of  
labor and the absence of mineral coal.—*C.  
Watchman.*

**Swamp Lands.**—We commence in this  
paper, and shall conclude in our next, the  
scientific Report of C. B. Shaw, Esq. En-  
gineer to the Literary Board, on the drain-  
age of our Swamp Lands. It will be seen,  
that he speaks in very decided terms of the  
advantages which will inure to the State  
from the completion of the proposed system  
of improvements. As a mere speculation,  
Mr. Shaw says, "the drainage of Lake Mat-  
amoras, would double the capital expen-  
ded."—*Ral. Reg.*

Gen. P. Henderson, Ambassador from  
Texas to Great Britain, is said to have been  
received by the Queen's ministers with much  
distinction and cordiality.

**Aspen County.**—This has always been a  
thorough-going Republican County, from  
the time when that word had a distinctive  
meaning down to the present moment. We  
were informed the other day, that it is now,  
perhaps, the most unanimous Whig county  
in the State. One of her most intelligent  
citizens assured us, a few days since, that  
there will not be twenty votes cast in the  
county against Dudley for Governor.—*Register.*

**Fraud in packing Cotton.**—We are re-  
quested to say, that another instance of frau-  
dulent packing of a bale of cotton, has been  
detected at one of the Factories in this town:  
that the seller and the gin are known; and  
that unless properly explained, the parties  
concerned will be exposed.—*Fey. Obs.*

In a letter written by the lady who  
was requested by Mr. Cilley to write to  
his wife, in the event of his falling, we find  
the following remarkable passage:—  
"He told me he should write you; but  
we have as yet found no letter, and I fear  
shall not. I can account for it in no other  
way, but by his having unshaken faith that  
he would survive the encounter."

A Copenhagen journal mentions a new  
way, now used in the War offices of that  
capital, of warming rooms and public offi-  
ces, by placing 48 pound cannon balls made  
red hot, in iron boxes of fine sand, which  
are put under the seats of stools, chairs,  
&c. The warmth thus communicated to  
the sand will keep up in the apartment a  
heat of 60 degrees Fahrenheit for nine hours,  
the windows and fire places being carefully  
stopped.

**Important to Snuff Dippers.**—It is a fact,  
that much of the snuff, which our young  
Ladies are so fond of dipping, is manufac-  
tured of the Tobacco which has been chewed  
and spit out by tobacco chewers. We  
once heard of a man whose rigid economy  
led him to preserve every quid of his own,  
and not only so, but he picked up all he  
could find in the public streets and else-  
where, and after collecting a goodly quan-  
tity, would sell it to the trader in tobacco,  
who, drying and pulverizing it, bottled it  
up, and sold it for Scotch Snuff: and is it  
possible that our young ladies can brook  
the idea of bedaubing their mouths with an  
article every particle of which, has been thus  
used?—*Carolina Gazette.*

A Religious Periodical, printed in Balti-  
more, and edited by the Rev. Mr. Brock-  
enridge, was burnt in the public streets of  
Petersburg, by order of the Town authori-  
ties, a few days since, in consequence of the  
seditious matter which it contained.

**Awful Situation.**—The following alarm-  
ing adventure happened to a gentleman in  
the course of a late visit to the celebrated  
cathedral of St. Paul's, London. In his in-  
vestigation of the several curiosities of the  
place, he arrived at the turret which con-  
tains the machinery of the clock. Here  
the dial plate is accessible, and on its inside  
is a small square aperture, for the conveni-  
ence of the person shifting the hands of  
the clock. Our friend being of a decidedly  
inquisitive disposition, and particularly fond  
of thrusting himself into every strange and  
out of the way corner, immediately popped  
his head through the inviting opening. He  
was instantly absorbed in the enjoyment of  
the view his elevated situation afforded him,  
his position in reference to the hands of the  
clock never costing him a thought, when,  
gullotine like, down comes the ponderous  
bar which constitutes the larger hand, right  
over his devoted head. A gentle and gradu-  
al pressure on the spine soon gave him a  
hint of the predicament in which he stood.  
To draw his head out was impossible, and  
it became an unavoidable fixture, while the  
powerful and steady motion of the machin-  
ery was actively at all impeded. Decapi-  
tation in its most lingering and shocking  
form must have been inevitable, had not the  
bell ringer, in the exercise of his duty, at  
this moment arrived. He instantly per-  
ceived how matters stood and with the  
quickness of thought stopped the machinery.  
The bar was shoved up by means of levers,  
and the terrified and astonished man re-  
leased from his peril. It is said he has ever  
since been very shy of trusting his head off  
the perpendicular, and gives an involuntary  
shudder when, in looking out of a window,  
his neck by accident touches the frame.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

**Patent Steam  
FEATHER RENOVATOR.**  
THE subscribers having purchased the  
right of using the above Machine, re-  
spectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte  
and the surrounding country, that they have  
one in successful operation, in Mr. Brown's  
Carriage Shop, where they are prepared to  
dress all Feathers from the oldest and poor-  
est to the best and newest, provided they  
are either  
**Geese or Duck Feathers.**  
All persons wishing to avail themselves  
of the benefits of pure and soft Beds would  
do well to call and make engagements, as  
the subscribers intend to leave this place on  
the 30th instant, and go to Providence Set-  
tlement.  
For particulars see hand bills.  
JAS. & S. W. WESTBROOK.  
April 11, 1838.  
N. B. We intend to visit different parts  
of the county to afford all an opportunity  
testing its utility.

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JAS. & S. W. WESTBROOK.  
April 11, 1838.  
N. B. We intend to visit different parts  
of the county to afford all an opportunity  
testing its utility.

In this town, on the 13th inst. FRANKLIN L.  
SMITH, infant son of Mr. H. B. Williams aged  
6 months and 10 days.  
In this county, on the 13th inst. Mrs. MARGA-  
RET TIGER, wife of Mr. Henry Tiger, aged 73  
years.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J.  
D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of  
High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing  
August election.  
March 7, 1838. 827

We are authorized to announce Wm. S.  
NORRIS, as a candidate for the office of  
High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing  
August election.  
March 6, 1838. 827

We are authorized to announce JAMES  
TACKETT, as a candidate for the office of  
High Sheriff of this county at the August  
election.  
March 6, 1838. 827

We are authorized to announce JOHN  
M. FORT, as a Candidate for the Office of  
High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing  
August election.  
Feb. 23, 1838. 877

Dr. J. LEE is now absent from Char-  
lotte, but will return by Monday next.  
Any orders for his services, left at the Man-  
sion House, will be attended to on his return.  
April 16, 1838.

**To the Public.**  
**E. H. ANDREWS,**  
*Surgeon-Dentist,*  
MAY be found during Court week and  
part of the week following, at Col.  
Alexander's Hotel, (office No. 2.) He would  
refer any one who may wish to have opera-  
tions performed, but yet are doubtful on ac-  
count of his being a stranger, to Doctors  
Happoldt, Wallace, or Ross. Col. Alexan-  
der, W. Alexander, J. B. Smith, or Mr.  
Kenea.  
Charlotte, April 18, 1838.

**Will be Sold.**  
TO the highest bidder, on Tuesday next,  
the 24th inst., (being the Tuesday of  
County Court,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., the  
old building on the Mint Lot, formerly used  
as a Cotton Gin. Terms made known on  
the day of sale.  
JOHN H. WHEELER,  
Superintendent.  
April 19, 1838.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those wishing to become members  
of the *Fantastical Company*, will meet  
next Saturday night at the Tremont House,  
for the purpose of electing officers.  
A MEMBER.  
April 18, 1838.

**Patent Steam  
FEATHER RENOVATOR**  
FOR  
**Economy and Health.**

THE subscribers having purchased the  
right of using the above Machine in  
the counties of Cabarrus, Iredell, Burke,  
Wilkes and Ashe, respectfully inform the  
citizens of Concord and its vicinity, that  
they will put one of the above Machines in  
operation in a few days in that town, when  
those wishing there beds renovated can have  
them attended to. This Machine cleanses  
and purifies the Feathers from all dis-  
agreeable smell, and renders them pure and  
soft—it also destroys the Moths. Any per-  
son that will try the experiment may send  
them a bed or beds, of any quality of Fea-  
thers, from the best and newest, to the old-  
est and poorest they have, provided they  
are either  
**Geese or Duck Feathers,**  
may be assured no charge will be made in  
any case, unless perfect satisfaction be given.  
M. W. CURRY.  
C. WILSON.  
April 18.  
N. B. We shall visit the different sections  
of the county so as to afford all an oppor-  
tunity of testing the benefits of this Machine.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
**IN EQUITY.**  
James Barnett  
vs.  
James Spratt, Adm'r. and the heirs at law  
of James Spratt, dec'd.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the  
Court, that Mary Spratt, Lastly Wright  
and his wife Martha, Nancy Smith, Alexan-  
der Greer and his wife Peggy, Defendants  
in this suit, are not residents of this State,  
It is therefore ordered, that publication be  
made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal,  
that unless said defendants, be and appear  
at our next Court of Equity, to be held for  
the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-  
house in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of  
August next, and plead, answer or demur to  
complainant's bill, judgment pro confesso  
will be entered up against them, and the bill  
set for bearing, ex parte as to them.  
Test: D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. C.  
April 19, 1838. Prior adv. 25

**The Thoroughbred Arabian Horse**  
**ROLAND,**  
WILL stand the ensu-  
ing Season, which  
will commence the 20th of  
April and end the 20th of  
June, at Mason's ferry, 16 miles from Char-  
lotte, on the main road from Charlotte to  
Yorkville, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednes-  
day, Thursday and Friday in every other  
week, and Saturday in each week in Char-  
lotte, at the Mansion House, and Monday,  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Fri-  
day in every other week, at my stable, 9  
miles north of Charlotte, at \$20 the Season,  
\$30 to ensure, and \$10 the leap. For par-  
ticulars see handbills.  
WM. C. SIMMONS.  
April 18, 1838. 943



